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ORIGINAL POETRY.

A letter containing the sentence, "O—, has gone to his happy home," suggested the following

STANZAS.

They say he has gone to his happy home,
To the world where the Saviour reigns;
That his feet no more o'er our little will roam,
For they "re reach'd the gates to the Heavenly dome
On Zion's peaceful plains.

They say that his once bright eye is dim,
And looks out upon earth no more;
That the speaking smile, and active lip,
And the voice that chanted the evening hymn,
Have pass'd from this time-worn shore.

But can it be that his youthful form
Is feeling the grave's decay?
That hopes so bright and a heart so warm,
And mental strength to defy the storm,
Should so early be call'd away?

The time seems short since we saw his eye
Flash brightly in hope's own light;
His beam was fill'd with aspirations high,
And we little dream'd that death was nigh,
With its secretly enacting blight.

Nor did we deem that so far away
From the spot where his childhood play'd;
His eager footsteps at last would stray,
That his grave might be found in stranger clay
Where no kindred form lay hid.

Yet perchance his slumbers may be as bliss
As the spot where his ashes lie;
As the "green and that wrap his breast
Had been that which his infant feet had press'd
Beneath New England's sky.

His friends were many, his virtues drew
All hearts of a kindred mould;
And strong affection, warm and true,
Shall his early grave with tributes strew,
And its wealth of love unfold.

It is sweet to think that in early years
His heart to his God was given;
That in all his sorrows, and cares, and fears,
His soul was sustain'd by the faith which cheers
The Christian's path to Heaven.

And now he is safe in his happy home,
In the world where the Saviour reigns;
His feet no more o'er the earth will roam,
For they "re reach'd the gates to the Heavenly dome
On Zion's peaceful plains.

POPULAR TALES.

THE MOB-CAP: OR, MY GRANDMOTHER'S TRUNK.

BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

It was past midnight, and the moon had gone down, when the stage stopped at Edward Stanley's lodgings, who was about to visit his village home. The lamps threw a strong glare on the pavement, but the interior of the vehicle was in such deep shade, he could but imperfectly distinguish his fellow-travellers. He observed, however, that several young gentlemen occupied the front and middle seats, while an old woman, muffled in a cloak, sat alone on the back one. She turned her head sharply round as he entered, and the light glimmering under her large hood was brightly reflected from a pair of spectacles of such spacious dimensions, they seemed to cover her whole face, or at least all the face that was visible through the wide plaited border of a mob-cap. Edward took the only vacant seat in the stage, at her side, with a very respectful bow, which was received with something between a hem and a cough, a sound diverting in itself, and rendered still more so, by its echo from the opposite seat; for the young gentlemen seemed determined to derive all amusement possible from their antiquated companion. Edward had a convivial spirit, but he had too deep a reverence for age ever to make it a subject for mirth. It was in itself a sufficient guarantee for veneration, even when unaccompanied by those traits which impart a beauty to the faded brow, and to the hoary head a crown of glory. The recollection of his own grandmother, too, who had died since his absence from home—one of those fine, dignified relics of the majestic simplicity of the olden time, which remind one so forcibly of the degeneracy of modern days—gave a tenderness to his manners, in addressing an aged person, which was peculiarly engaging in the present instance, from the effect of contrast.

"Take care, Grandmother," said the young man opposite, as the stage jolted over a huge stone, "take care of your spectacles. We shall upset now, depend upon it."

"No thanks to you if we don't," cried she, muttering, in the indistinct accents of age. Then turning towards Edward, she continued—"It is really refreshing to see a well behaved, decent young gentleman, after enduring the impertinence of the dandies and jockanapes. Never mind, you may laugh now, as loud as you please; but if you live, you will be old yourselves, one of these days."

She put her hand into her pocket, which seemed unfathomable in depth, and drawing out a snuff box, after rapping it several times, she presented it to Edward, who was obliged from politeness to take a pinch, and all the passengers petitioning for a similar favour, a sneezing concert commenced, in which the old lady herself acted the most sonorous part. After the mirth occasioned by this chorus had subsided, she dropped the box into her pocket, and it sunk like a pebble descending into a vault. Edward began to enjoy his journey exceedingly; he never felt disposed to sleep in a stage coach, and the old lady declared herself of the same temperament, though he gallantly offered his shoulder for a pillow, to the great amusement of the others, who were long nodding their heads to and fro, occasionally striking their heads against each other, or reclining backwards in more unsocial attitudes. Edward and his muffled companion fell into the most familiar and agreeable conversation. She seemed very shrewd and original in her remarks, and exercised the privilege of age in inquiring his name, the place of his residence, &c.,

"Ah," said she, "I knew you had a mother and sister—or a sister whom you loved, from your kindness to me, an old woman and a stranger. Heaven be blessed for the influence of gentle ones on the heart of man. And you are going to the village of— Do you know any thing of the widow Clifton, daughter to Squire Lee, who lives somewhere in those parts?"

"Not personally—but report says she is such a gay, dashing character, I suspect she will find herself very much out of place in a sober country town. I hear, through my sister, that she is to take possession of her late father's dwelling, which has been fitted up for her accommodation in quite a princely style. You speak as if you knew her, Madam."

"Yes, for I was a great friend to her Grandmother, a fine old lady as ever lived, a thousand times handsomer than Gertrude—but very likely you may not agree with me. Young eyes see different from old ones."

"Is she young?" asked Edward.

"Yes, she is scarcely twenty, for she married, poor thing, at a very early age, and was left a widow soon after. She has need of more discretion than she has now, or ever will have."

"I should like to see this gay young widow," said Edward, musingly, the vision of a pair of heavenly blue eyes that he had seen stealing softly before him, "but it is not likely that we shall become acquainted, for my mother and sister live very retired, and when I am at home I devote myself to them."

It was surprising in what confidential terms he was addressing his new acquaintance, and how entirely he forgot to ask her name and residence, though he had so freely imparted his own.

As the morning air came chill and dewy over the hills, she drew her cloak more closely round her, pulled down her hood, and seemed drowsy and silent. Edward was not sorry to be left a while to his own reflections. He thought of the mild eyes of his mother, at that very moment, perhaps, turned towards the window anxiously watching his coming, of the more eager anticipations of his only sister, and more than all, he thought upon "the witching smile that caught his youthful fancy."

He was roused from his reveries by the sudden stopping of the stage, and he found he was to be separated from his ancient friend. Jumping out with as much alacrity as if he were in attendance on youth and beauty, he assisted her as she descended with slow and difficult steps, and opening the gate for her to pass, gave her a cordial and respectful farewell.

"I shall not soon forget you, young gentleman," said she, holding out her tremulous hand, "and if the time ever comes when I can serve you, you will find the aged can remember the kindness of youth."

Resuming his seat, his thoughts winged their way towards the home he was now rapidly approaching. In two or three hours he began to distinguish the trees familiar to his boyhood. A little further, a majestic elm stretched its lordly branches over the street, that passed it on either side, the land-mark of his school day pastimes. Then a white house glimmered through the green foliage that overshadowed it, and in a moment more, Edward was in the arms of his mother, with his sister clinging around his neck. An only son and brother returned, after twelve months' absence, to beings whose best affections were gathered in him, might reasonably call forth very warm and joyous emotions. A shade, however, passed over their brows, as the saddened glance of Edward rested on the easy chair, where he had last beheld that venerable form, with placid brows, crowned with living silver, now laid low in the dust—and they all remembered the dead.

A year's residence in the heart of a city, would naturally produce some change in a young man, as yet only in the morning of manhood, and as Clara's admiring eye ran over the face and figure of her brother, she blushed at her own rusticity. There was an indescribable something in his air and manner, that told he had been in a region different from her own, and a shadow of awe began to steal over the deep love she felt for him. Mrs. Stanley, whose chastened and pious thoughts were dwelling on the inner man, rejoiced that his heart remained unchilled, during his intercourse with the world, for the fountain of filial tenderness was still full and gushing over.

Edward Stanley was poor—that is, he had only his own inborn energies to carry him through the world. He had just completed his studies as a lawyer, having finished his last year with one of the most distinguished members of the bar, a friend of his late father, who, though he died poor in one sense of the word, was rich in the good opinions of his fellow men. Edward was resolved it should prove a year of probation, and adhered to his determination not to suffer even the holiest interests of nature to turn him aside from his steadfast course. The trial was past—he was admitted to the bar—and now felt privileged to rest and refresh himself for a while at the well-springs of the heart.

That evening, as he looked abroad and saw the moon, sending down such rills of light through the deep shades of the landscape, he thought how beautiful Fanny Morton had looked, when she stood a year ago, in the midst of such silver waves, and he longed to know how she would look then, standing in the selfsame moonbeams. The wish was easily accomplished, for her father's house was but a short distance from his own, and he soon found himself near the threshold. The house was situated a little retreating from the street, and the path which led to it was soft and grassy, lying to the thick shadow, so his approach was not perceived. There she stood, almost in the same attitude, leaning against the door, looking upwards with eyes so deeply, heavenly blue, they seemed to have borrowed their color from the night heaven to which their gaze was directed. Her fair, flaxen hair glittered in the moon-light with a golden lustre, brightly contrasting with the pure whiteness of a brow, where the serenity of youth and innocence was now softly reposing.

"Fanny!" said Edward, emerging from the shadow; and she sprang forward at the well-known voice, with a bounding step, and a joyous smile.

"Edward, I am so glad you are come," Her manner was so frank and affectionate, it relieved him from the agitation he felt in addressing her. Perhaps he felt a disappointment in meeting her childish expression of pleasure, instead of the deep silence of joy, for it is certain the romance of his feelings considerably subsided, and he uttered some common place sayings, instead of the high-wrought sentiments in which he had been indulging. He had never told Fanny in so many words that he loved her, but they had lived in the almost daily interchange of offices prompted by affection. In absence he had blended her image with every memory of the past and every hope of the future, and now in her presence, he acknowledged that she was fairer and lovelier than even the visions his fancy had drawn. The people of the village seeing Fanny again the constant companion of Edward and Clara Stanley, as in former times, prophesied a speedy union, though they dwelt on the excessive imprudence of the match, as they were both too poor to think of marrying, and many declared Fanny to be nothing better than a piece of painted wax-work, fit only to be looked at and admired.

They were returning one evening, about sunset, from a walk in the woodland. Fanny was literally covered with garlands, which Edward and Clara had woven, and with her straw hat swinging in her hand, and her fair locks unbound, she formed the most picturesque feature of a landscape, then rich in all the glories of summer. They turned aside from the path, for the trampling of horses' feet were behind them.

"Look, brother, look!" exclaimed Clara, as a lady, in company with two gentlemen, rode gallily by. She was dressed in green. Her long riding dress swept far below her feet, and waving feathers of the same colour mingled with the folds of a veil that floated lightly on the breeze. She turned and looked earnestly at Fanny, who blushed, and at her fantastic appearance, drew behind Clara, when the veil of the stranger suddenly loosened, and fluttering fell at Edward's feet. Never checked her spirited horse, and bending gracefully forward, received the veil from the hands of Edward, with a grace and a bow that would have repaid any man for a greater exertion. Her complexion was dark, but richly coloured with the warm hues of exercise and health; and when she smiled, her eyes were so brilliantly black, and her teeth so glitteringly white, that Clara could not talk of nothing else for an hour after she reached home—and Edward caught himself wondering several times, who the lady of the green plumes could be.

"Yes," said he, suddenly, when he saw at night lights gleaming from the windows of the great white house on the hill—"It must be Mrs. Clifton, the dashing widow."

And Mrs. Clifton it proved to be, whose arrival caused no slight sensation in this quiet village. Edward and Fanny were quite forgotten in the superior claims of one, who, though among them, was not of them. One represented her as proud as Lucifer, sweeping through the streets with her officer-like cap and feathers, the streets as a Lioness, tearing her horse over hedges and walls. Some represented her as dark as an Ethiopian, terrible and grand—and others, as beautiful as an angel, and blithe as a wood-nymph. Meanwhile the unconscious object of these contradictory and most invidious remarks, continued her rides over hill and dale with unwearied activity, and sometimes she appeared in a splendid carriage with a footman, who was said to be dressed in livery, though he wore a suit of sober grey.

What was the astonishment of Clara Stanley, when she saw one morning this splendid carriage stop at her own door, and Mrs. Clifton herself descend from it! Clara's next feeling was deep mortification; for both her mother and herself were dressed in plain calico morning frocks, and the room was in a state of partial disorder, for she was occupied in cutting and arranging papers he was about to examine.

"Oh, Edward!" cried Clara, "if there's not one Mr. Clifton; what shall we do?"

"Do!" said he, laughing and starting up eagerly—"Why ask her to come in; and with an ease and self-possession that almost provoked the mortified Clara, he met this startling visitor at the threshold.

She introduced herself with so much grace and politeness, and fell into conversation so readily and simply, apologizing for what she feared might be deemed an intrusion, but expressing an earnest wish to become acquainted with neighbors in whose society she anticipated so much pleasure, so naturally and sincerely, that Clara's burning cheeks began to cool, and her confused senses to be sufficiently collected to appreciate a social honor. Mrs. Stanley was too truly refined and well-bred to share in her daughter's embarrassment. She was not ashamed of their simplicity of their dress, and she did not look upon the proofs of Clara's industry and Edward's literature scattered about the rooms as at all disgraceful. Moreover, she was very proud of her son, and thought she had never seen him appear to such advantage as at this moment, when engaged in animated conversation with this graceful and charming lady. Mrs. Clifton admired the garden, the vines that made such fairy lattice-work around the windows, the pictures that hung upon the walls, till every thing around her became exalted

in Clara's eyes, with charms unknown before. When she rose to depart she urged Mrs. Stanley so warmly to visit her, and to suffer her to see much of Clara, it was impossible not to believe she was soliciting a favour. She was so lonely, she said—the friends who had accompanied her were returned, and she had nothing but her books and harp for companions. Her harp! Clara was crazy to hear a harp. The very idea carried her at once into the fairy land of romance, of Ossian's heroines and Milton's angels.

"Is she not the most charming woman you ever saw in your life?" exclaimed Clara, the moment she had left them. "I quite forgot my calico frock and those linen shreds, long before she was gone. Did you ever see any one so polite and condescending? I wonder how she came to select us, from all the village, to call upon," and she smiled at the importance it would give them in the eyes of their neighbors.

"I am not much surprised," said Mrs. Stanley, "as her father and yours were on intimate terms, and it is possible that she has taken pains to ascertain his friends. She had just married when Mr. Lee came into the country, and as she went immediately abroad, she never visited the place during her father's life. She married very young, and I think I have heard she was not happy in her union. She certainly does not seem inconsolable at her husband's death."

"Is she not delightful, brother?" continued Clara, in a perfect fever of admiration. "Did you ever see such eyes and teeth? and though clear, I don't think she would look as handsome if she were fairer. I wonder if she will marry again?"

"You wonder at so many things," replied Edward, laughing, "you must live in a perpetual state of astonishment. But I do think, Clara, that Mrs. Clifton is very delightful and very charming and graceful, and I hope my dear little rustic sister will try to imitate her graces?"

Edward would never have breathed this unforbidden wish, had he anticipated how faithfully poor Clara would have obeyed his injunction. The visit was soon returned, and if Clara admired her new friend before, she was now completely fascinated. "She saw the white rising of her hands upon the harp," and heard the mellow tones of a voice tuned to the sweetest modulation of art. The rich furniture, the superb curtains, the paintings in massy gilt frames, seemed to her unaccustomed eye, equal to oriental splendour, and Mrs. Clifton some Eastern enchantress, presiding over the scene, with more than magic power. Edward Stanley was passionately fond of music. He had never heard it in such perfection. But there was a charm in Mrs. Clifton's conversation ever superior to her music. It was full of spirit, sensibility, enthusiasm and refinement. Then its perfect adaptability to all around her! Every one talked better with her than with any one else, and felt when they quitted her society, that they had never been so agreeable before—confessing at the same time, that they had never met with any one half so pleasing as herself. She certainly did flatter a little, that is, she told very pleasant truths, with a most bewitching smile, and another thing, which perhaps was the greater secret of her attraction, she seemed completely to forget herself, in her interest for those around her.

It is very certain Mrs. Stanley's family thought more of their new neighbor that night, than their old ones. Even Edward forgot to dream of the blue eyes of Fanny Morton. His conscience reproached him for the oblivion, and when he saw the unvarying interest with which she listened to Clara's praises of the dashing widow, as she was called by the villagers, he admired the sweetness and simplicity of a character, pure as the untracked snow. He admired, but for the first time he felt a want in this sweet character. He had never discovered before, that Fanny was deficient in sensibility, that the shadows of feeling seldom passed over her celestial countenance. He found too a dearth of thought and variety in her conversation, of which he had never been sensible before. A pang of self-accusation shot through his heart, as he made these discoveries, and feeling as if he were guilty of injustice, his attentions became still less frequent, and he tried to restrain his restless and wandering thoughts.

Clara sat one morning in a deep reverie. "Mother," said she, at length, "do you remember that full crimson damask petticoat, grandmother left me, as a memento of old times?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Stanley, surprised at the suddenness of the question: "why do you ask?"

"I was thinking it would make some beautiful window curtains for our parlour. The sun shines in so warm it is really uncomfortable to sit there, and the reflection of red curtains is very beautiful to the complexion."

"Ah! Clara," cried her brother, you never discovered how uncomfortable it was, till you saw Mrs. Clifton's fine curtains. You forget the blinds and the vines and the rose bushes. Pray have more reverence for dear grandmother's antique relics."

Clara blushed and was considerably disconcerted, but nevertheless continued her dreams of improvement. Her latent love for show and splendour began to glimmer forth and to illuminate many an airy castle, she amused herself in building. To imitate Mrs. Clifton was now the end and aim of her existence. She practised her step, her air, her smile, before the looking glass, in her own chamber, till from a very simple and unaffected girl, she became conspicuously the reverse. She strung every window with Eolian harps, and tried to sing in unison, when the wild winds swept the chords—but they disclaimed the harmony of the human voice, and mocked at her efforts. Edward felt quite distressed at an effect so contrary to his wishes, but he concealed his chagrin

under a good humored ridicule, which somewhat checked her progress in the graces. Once when they were to accompany Mrs. Clifton in an excursion on horseback, and the lady arrayed in her suit of forest green, was already waiting their motion, he knew not whether he was most amused or grieved, to see Clara descend in a dress of the same color, in which the imitation was too obvious and too defective not to border on the ridiculous, with a green veil wreathed around the crown of her bonnet, and suffered to stream back behind, in the form of a feather plume; though the affection of her brother would not allow him to wound her feelings, by making her fully aware of the extent of her folly, and he chose rather gently to lead her back to true simplicity and good sense. She did not escape a severe lash from those who envied her the distinction of Mrs. Clifton's acquaintance, and who revenged themselves on her damask curtains, Eolian harps, and new-born airs. Her present ambition was to possess a gold chain, an ornament she deemed indispensable to the perfection of a lady's dress. She did not aspire to so magnificent a one as wreathed the graceful neck of Mrs. Clifton, but she thought she would be perfectly happy with one of far inferior value surrounding her own. She had a long string of large gold beads, a paring gift from her sainted grandmother, an ornament too obsolete for wear, and which she had often sighed to convert into modern jewelry. An opportunity occurred, at the very moment of all others, she most desired it. Mrs. Clifton was to give a party. The day before the event Clara was examining her simple wardrobe, trying to decide on the important articles of dress, and mourning over her slender stock of finery, when a pedlar stopped at the door, with a trunk filled with jewelry and trinkets. He spread them before her admiring eyes, and when she hesitated and regretted—he offered to take any old ornaments in exchange, holding up at the same time a glittering chain, the very article for which her vitiated fancy was yearning. The temptation was irresistible, and unfortunately she was alone. She flew to her little trunk of treasures, drew out her grandmother's beads, and the pedlar's eyes brightened as he saw the pure, rich, old fashioned gold, knowing their superior value to his own gilded trifles.

"Will you exchange that chain for these?" said she in a faltering voice, for in spite of her vain desire, the very act seemed sacrilege to her conscience.

"That would not be an even bargain," he replied, and it was true—for the chain was nothing but brass, thinly washed with gold. Clara hung down her head. In proportion to the difficulty of obtaining the bauble, her longing increased.

"That is a very pretty little trunk," cried the pedlar; "it would be very convenient to hold my jewels. If you will throw that in, we will strike a bargain."

Now the trunk was not Clara's. It belonged to her brother. It was the last keepsake bequeathed to him by this same good grandmother, whose legacies of love Clara was converting to purposes of vanity and pride. There was a letter in it, directed to him, with a clause on the envelope, that he was not to open it till he was of age, unless he should find himself in some emergency, and especially in need of counsel. The old lady was supposed to possess considerable property, and it was also believed that Edward would be her heir. On her death, however, these expectations proved vain and her grandson did not honor her memory the less, because he was not enriched by her loss. He took the letter as a sacred bequest, wondering much at the singular injunction, and told Clara to keep the trunk for him, as it was of no use to him, and he would preserve it with more care. Clara knew it was only entrusted to her keeping; and she turned pale at the thought of betraying a brother's trust; but she repeated to herself it was of no possible use to him, that he would probably never enquire for it, and it could not hurt her dear grandmother's feelings, who was sleeping cold beneath the clouds of the valley. It was a thing too of so little consequence—and the chain was so beautiful. She emptied the trunk of its contents, gave it hastily into the pedlar's hands, with the beads which had remained on her grandmother's neck till she died, and gathering up the chain, felt—instead of the joy of triumph—self-upbraidings and shame. She would have recalled the act, but it was too late—the pedlar was gone. So poor is the gratification of vanity—but the bitter consequences of a deviation from rectitude she was yet to experience.

When arrayed for the party, she put a shawl carefully round her neck, before she made her appearance, to conceal her ill-gotten splendour, but the consciousness of having something to hide from the affectionate eyes that were bent upon her, gave a disturbed and anxious expression to her countenance that did not escape the observation of her brother; and when she saw Fanny in the unadorned simplicity of her own loveliness, she secretly loathed the acquisition for which she had sacrificed her principles of right.

"Let me see you, Clara, before you start," said Mrs. Stanley, and she added smiling—"I hope you have not tried too look too well."

"Oh pray, mother, take care," cried Clara, shrinking from the dreaded hand that touched her shawl; "it will mangle my dress to take it off now. It is only my plain muslin frock,"—and hurrying away, with blushes and trepidation, she felt that her punishment was begun.

Arrived at Mrs. Clifton's, she became still more dissatisfied, when she saw their elegant hostess, dressed in the simplest attire, consistent with fashion and taste, with no ornament, but a cluster of roses, wreathed amidst locks of gypsy blackness and oriental redundancy. Her piercing

eyes rested a moment on the beautiful Fanny, then flashed towards Edward, with a very peculiar expression. He understood their meaning, and an undefinable sensation of pain and displeasure oppressed him.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

THE SEASON.

The papers from all sections continue to rejoice in the prospects of the farmer. Every where the fruit trees promise an early and abundant harvest: and the grain and grass promise well.

We take the following interesting notice of the wheat crops of the present season, from the New York Evening Post. It is worthy the notice of flour dealers, as well as of consumers.

WHEAT CROP OF 1842. The crops of this year generally, are in an uncommonly good condition, and offer the fairest promise of abundance so far as can be known at this period. Of the fruit, the same thing is said in all sections of the country. In this neighborhood the Peach Trees, never, in our remembrance looked so promising.

The most important crop, by far, in its general bearing on the sustenance and the commerce of the country, is that of Wheat. This crop is generally planted in the Autumn, and so far as its growth is concerned, its fate is determined by the middle of May. The harvesting depends upon the steadiness of the weather at mid summer. Unless some improbable state of things is found to take place between this and the 20th July, the wheat crop will be what it now promises to be.

Some estimate may be made of what that crop will be, from the following facts:

The crop of 1839 was ascertained under the Census Act to be a little over ninety millions of bushels of wheat. Of this amount, Ohio raised about eighteen millions of bushels, about one-fifth of the whole. The crop of 1839 was a very good one. That of 1840 fair. That of 1841 decidedly bad. Since in 1841-2 wheat was, on the whole scarce; and the price of flour maintained a higher average than any other article. The effect of this on the crop of 1842 is undoubtedly to give it an extra increase by the stimulus to the farmer in the better price he received for wheat than for other articles. The three elements of increase then to be taken into view—1st. The natural increase; 2d. The accidental increase in consequence of an inferior crop last season; and 3d. The increase arising from a very superior growth. The natural increase is just equivalent to the increase of population, which in three years is 12 per cent. From the second cause, the general opinion in Ohio is that the farmers have planted a much greater number of acres. And for the third cause it is known, as we remarked, that the crops are in unusually good condition. We estimate the two last causes of increase, as each quite equal to the first; so that the increase of the crop of 1842 over that of 1839 can hardly be less than 36 per cent. This added to the crop of 1839, will give for the State of Ohio about twenty-five millions of bushels of wheat. The surplus products on this crop (making the largest allowance for consumption) will be twelve millions of bushels.

It is estimated that a large increase of this crop will take place in the other North Western States. Thus, in Michigan, it is stated, that the increase over last year will be twenty-four per cent. and the surplus crop about three millions of bushels. We have seen no estimate from Indiana and Illinois, but we suppose the same condition of things exist there.

On the whole, we may estimate the wheat crop of the United States in 1842, at one hundred and twenty millions of bushels, or thirty millions more than that of 1839.

What effect this may have on prices is much more difficult to estimate. The domestic consumption is nearly a fixed quantity, but the demand for foreign consumption, and the quantity of the currency (which if large enables speculators to hold over) can neither of them now be determined. But the present probability is that the currency will not be much enlarged, and that the foreign demand will not be greater than it has been. If these elements turn out to be so, the price of wheat and flour, during the coming year, must be quite low.

We find, by referring to a price current, that in the spring of 1840, when the bulk of the crop of 1839 came to market, flour sold in Cincinnati at from \$2.00 to \$3 per barrel, and we should judge, if no unexpected misfortune occurs to the crop, that it will not bring even that in the winter and spring of 1842-3.

From the Eastern Argus.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORIES.

These Establishments ought to be better known than they are. There are several of them now in active operation in this State, most of which are doing a business, whether or not profitable to the owners, are of great advantage to the farming community, who are under necessity of hiring help in their houses to manufacture the wool which their farms produce. No establishment of this kind is more worthy of public patronage and esteem than the one located at Craig's Mills in the town of Oxford, known as the "Oxford Woollen Manufactory," and conducted by Messrs. Gillett, Bridges, & Jordan, under the firm of Gillett, Bridges, & Co. They have during the time they have been pursuing their calling, gained the reputation of possessing a large share of mechanical skill and business talents which constitute them formidable competitors for those companies in their neighborhood which are representing the same business under the sanction of Legislative Charters. Being on a visit in Oxford, I embraced the opportunity to examine the process of manufacturing cloth, which is a very simple and pleasing operation; the wool is first cleansed by the use of a liquid only used in the manufacture of woollens, by which process it loses from one fourth to one third of its weight without losing any of the wool or its value; then it goes into the hands (in this establishment) of one of the most bewitching looking little creatures that a warm hearted young man ever laid his eyes upon, who by passing it through a curiously formed burring box, converts it into a perfect

down, lighter than that of any fowl—thence as by magic it passes from one to another of thousands of tiny fingers without making a stop hardly sufficient to allow the spectator time to recognize it as the coat of the gentle lamb, until it is all knotted upon the slender limbs of a poor old jack, which by the aid of his driver soon casts it off into the hands of others, who do not cease to beat it without mercy until it escapes to the shelves or boxes in the shape of beautiful Cassimeres, plain Cloths, Satinets, Blanketings, or Flannels; samples of which I noticed, that would do credit to any of the oldest manufactories in the country. The above is not a mere compliment to those who have treated a visitor with respect, but as a deserved tribute to talents and industry as exhibited in competition with incorporated wealth. Which will succeed?

A CUMBERLAND FARMER.

May 23, 1842.

Dangerous effects of keeping ground Coffee.—The practice of keeping coffee roasted and ground, ready for occasional use, seems to be injurious to its aroma; but it is not that which is to be feared, but its spontaneous combustion. There is a remarkable experiment of M. Georgia, which shows clearly that ground coffee is liable to internal decomposition. He roasted a quantity of coffee till brown, and without grinding it, tied it up in linen—nothing followed. He then ground two pounds of roasted coffee to powder, and tied it up similarly: in three quarters of an hour it took fire, and continued burning until it was reduced to ashes, which weighed half an ounce. Here was not only internal decomposition, but a highly dangerous one. He made similar trials with roasted barley and rice, and with the same results. These experiments were executed in order to elucidate the cause of the mysterious burning a frigate in the port of Cronstadt, when no fire had been in her for several days.—*Cabinet Cyclopaedia.*

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

In breaking a shy or skittish horse, never strike him for swerving; but if he is frightened, be gentle. Get down, rub him in the face, lead him to the cause of alarm, then back to where you got off, and then ride him back again to the object. Repeat this in the face of his habit, and he will be submissive. If an old horse, you may mend his habits. In training horses to go over bridges, it is a good plan to lead them over three or four bridges.

To make horses stand still while you mount.—Get on and dismount four or five times before you move him out of his tracks, and by repeating this, the horse will stand still.

How to manage a kicking horse.—First make a stall or pen for your horse, in which he cannot turn round, and with stalls through which you can put your hand to rub him. Then commence by rubbing him in the face and all over, two or three times; then touch one of his fore legs, and say to him "foot—foot," until he shows willingness to raise his foot. Raise the foot up, and put it down three or four times; then go all around, until all fear is removed. All you wish a horse to do ought to be done three or four times, and repeated two or three days.

The Boston Atlas sometimes gets off a good thing; and when it does, which is rather rare, we like to aid in its circulation. There is truth in the following:—

EXECRABLE BARBARITY.—By statements in various quarters, it seems that the English are pushing with desperate vigor the means begun by them some time since to get rid of their pauper population. At every opportune occasion, the half-starved inmates of their almshouses are packed off like cattle, in vessels hired to convey them to the United States. In this way, the parish officers of many towns have already freed themselves of a vast number of diseased, blind, decrepit, old, deformed, and hopeless beings. These poor men and women, who are English by birth—after exhausting their youth, the flower of their lives—exhausting themselves, body and mind, to subserve the cupidity and administer to the wants of a purse-proud, luxurious and never satisfied aristocracy—these broken down people—who, in the extremity of their age and destitution, have the strongest of all human claims upon the sympathies and charities of their countrymen—these unfortunate and suffering beings are now made outcasts by their own fellow citizens—expatriated against their will—sent, in despite of their prayers and tears—thousands of miles over the seas—to a foreign clime; and there, without a single hope this side of the grave—must speedily end their days in wretchedness and misery—deprived even of the solace that their mortal bodies might rest at last, in the land where they were born and labored so long!

Where in the annals of all the nations of the earth, can be found an act more abhorrently barbarous or execrable than this? Great Britain, the most enlightened and potent of Empires, is now covering up her other foul and bloody deeds, by this blackest and most unnatural of public crimes!

Edward Everett as a N. A. Savage.—The English papers state that the Queen is about giving a Fancy Ball, and has expressed a wish that the guests should appear in costume of the reign of Edward the Third, as it is expected the ministers and peerage are in something of a stew to know how they shall appear. But a worse dilemma than any of them is that in which the ambassadors from the various American States have found themselves. The representative of this Union was annoyed simply because he had no means of knowing what was the costume of his country in the time of Edward the Third; but the Lord Chamberlain relieved his apprehension by pointing to the example of the Highland gentry, who are going "all plaided and plumed in their tartan array," although it is notorious that the Harlequin garb was not invented or borrowed by the savages of North Scotland, till some centuries later. Mr. Everett, our minister basely replied, that although on that side of the Atlantic, considerable credit was given to his countrymen, for modest assurance, yet all the world knows that they fell short of Highlanders in that respect. Ultimately, however, he was

persuaded to defy anachronism, and appear as a North American sashem.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The discussions in the Legislature have terminated in the passage of Resolves providing for the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate a settlement of the N. E. Boundary question, upon principles which commanded the nearly unanimous assent of both the Senate and House.

We propose to state briefly the points upon which the debates have turned, and which will appear more fully when they shall have been reported.

Our title to the (so called) disputed territory having been so long a matter of controversy, a part of it having never been under our actual jurisdiction, and an arbitration, involving more or less of hazard to our rights, being in prospect; many persons were inclined to think it expedient to adjust the principles of compromise. In other words, they were willing to yield up a portion of the territory, for the sake of ending the dispute as to the remainder. Or at any rate, they were willing to yield a portion, for consideration less than its value, regarding the adjustment of the question, as an important consideration in itself. An opinion of this kind, it is but candid to admit, is not without many strong reasons in its favor, and has long been entertained by very many, entitled to respect for their sagacity and patriotism.

On the other hand, our rights being in themselves so clear and perfect, having been so long, with so much fortitude and under so many difficulties maintained, & honor being so essentially involved in an unwavering adherence to them; a vastly greater number of persons were determined to insist upon them in the fullest manner and at all hazards. Willing for the sake of peace, and indeed believing it to be for the true interests of the State, to assent to a modification of the line, for the advantage of both parties, and upon the principle of an exchange of territory and privileges, they protested against the doctrine of compromise. They would treat upon no other basis than a substantial acknowledgment of the line of 1783, and yield nothing within that line, without an ample and honorable equivalent beyond it. In the comprehensive language of Mr. Osceola of Portland, they would "assent to an exchange, in the spirit of peace, but yield nothing for the sake of peace."

The debate in the Legislature turned upon these opposing opinions.

The Resolves reported by Mr. KAVANAGH, although asserting in their preamble our unwavering and confirmed belief in the justice of our title, did not nevertheless, require our Commissioners to insist upon a substantial acknowledgment of it, but would have permitted them to adjust the question upon the principle of compromise, to which we have adverted, provided always, they have assented to no adjustment, which, in their opinion, was inconsistent with the honor and interests of the State. The amendment moved by Col. BRANNAN of Calais, and which was in the end substantially adopted, embraced the opposing principle. And as the Resolves now stand, our title is insisted upon as absolute and perfect, and the withdrawal of the British claim is not to be regarded as any consideration or equivalent, for any cession of territory, which may be made.

We have thus far given only our own opinion of the true meaning and construction of the Resolves reported by Mr. KAVANAGH, and have not intended to say, that such was designed to be their meaning, or that all, or even a majority of those, who sustained them against the amendment of Col. BRANNAN, entertained the views which we believe (perhaps erroneously,) that those Resolves actually embraced. On the contrary, it was supposed by many that they were so qualified and controlled by their Preamble, as to be in substance what Col. B. and his friends desired them to be, and on that ground, they resisted amendments, as unnecessary. And we may be permitted to add, that we have reason to know, that the Chairman of the Committee on the Boundary (Mr. KAVANAGH,) had no desire to resist the principles of Col. B's amendment, and the unanimity with which he was selected as one of the Commissioners, is gratifying proof that the friends of that amendment never distrusted the substantial soundness of his views, although differing from him in the mode of their expression.

Another question raised in the debates, was whether the Legislature had the power to cede away the territory of the State, or to assent to a conventional line, which of necessity, involved the idea of cession. Of those who finally voted against the Resolves, the greater part were governed by a belief that the power did not exist, and many who voted for them, did so with doubts as to the power more or less considerable.

In conclusion, justice to ourselves requires us to say that we were opposed personally, both to the calling of the extra session, and to the appointment of Commissioners; and this, not because we are averse to the idea of a conventional line, but because we see no evidence that a line will be offered to us, which we can honorably accept. Nevertheless, looking to the undoubted manifestation of public opinion in favor of a trial of the experiment, and considering, that even, if abortive, it will demonstrate our disposition to adjust the question upon fair and honorable terms; we can have no hesitation in saying that both the Governor and Legislature have taken that course, which duty dictates, and which the people will approve. And may the Disposer of events grant it an issue, equal to the hopes of its friends.—*Age.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

appointed to District the State for ten Representatives to Congress.

York county shall compose one District and be entitled to one Representative.

Cumberland county, with the exception of Milford, Auburn, Danville, Pownal, Durham, Harpswell, Brunswick, Freeport, North Yarmouth, Cumberland, and Falmouth, together with the following towns from the county of Oxford, to wit: Porter, Hiram, Brownfield, and Denmark, shall compose the second District and be entitled to one Representative.

The remainder of the county of Oxford and the county of Franklin shall compose the third District, and be entitled to one Representative. The several towns in the county of Cumberland not included in the second District, together with all that included part of Lincoln county which lies west of the Kennebec river, except the town of Phippsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litchfield, Leeds, and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec, shall compose the fourth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The remaining part of Lincoln county shall compose the fifth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The remaining part of the county of Kennebec with the exception of Clinton, Albion, China, Clinton Gore, and territory north of Albion, together with the towns of Fairfield, Smithfield, Bloomfield, Mercer, Skowhegan, and Starks, in the county of Somerset, shall compose the sixth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The county of Waldo, together with Clinton, Albion, China, Clinton Gore, and the territory north of Albion in the county of Kennebec, shall compose the seventh District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The county of Penobscot, with the exception of so much thereof north of the south lines of townships letter A, shall compose the eighth District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The counties of Hancock and Washington shall compose the ninth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The counties of Piscataquis and Aroostook together with the remainders of the counties of Somerset and Penobscot shall compose the tenth District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The Representative chosen in the several Districts shall at the time of their election be residents therein. The foregoing division of the State into Representative Districts shall be made by Congress after the taking of the seventh census: provided, the ratio which may be established in apportioning Representatives according to the sixth census shall be such as to entitle this State to the aforesaid numbers of nine, or ten Representatives.

Sec. 3. The election for Representatives to Congress shall take place and be on the second Monday of September one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and thereafter biennially.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

THURSDAY, May 26.

IN CONVENTION.

At 11 o'clock the two houses met for the purpose of choosing four Commissioners, under the Boundary Resolves.

Messrs. Eastman, Clough, and Somes of the Senate, and Messrs. Otis of St. George, Washburn of Orono, Bragg of Andover, Chandler of Farmington, and Perkins of Hallowell, were appointed a Committee to receive, sort, and count the votes. Having attended to that duty, the committee reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes,	
Necessary to a choice	210
Edward Kavanagh has	201
William P. Preble	195
Edward Kent	193
John Otis	168

Samuel Fessenden 6, Jesse Smart 5, John Anderson 3, Edward Swan 3, F. H. Morse 3, Timothy Boutelle 2, Albert Smith 2, Robert P. Dunlap 1, Sanford Kingsbury 1, Chas. S. Davis 1, Ex Governor Vose 3, John Padlock Ruggles 1, A. Baring 1, Lord Ashburton 1, Lord Palmerston 1, Daniel Webster 1, Blanks 3.

Messrs. Kavanagh, Preble, Kent, and Otis were declared duly elected, and Mr. Osceola of Portland, was entrusted with a message to the Governor notifying the Governor of their election. The Convention then separated.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday, a debate arose on a proposition of Mr. McRoberts, that in future the consideration of nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors. No question had been taken when the time arrived for proceeding to the order of the day, which was the bill to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine inflicted by Judge Hall. The discussion on this bill was resumed from Wednesday, and at 3 o'clock the question being put on its engrossment, was negatived. Yeas 17, nays 24. So the bill was rejected.

In the House, Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, presented the petition of Oliver P. Stephens and ten others, of Livermore, Maine, for an increase of the tariff; referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The Naval appropriation Bill occupied most of the day, and a Resolution was adopted providing that the debate on it should terminate to-day, at one o'clock.

THOMAS EWING'S SPECULATIONS. It has for some time been known that Thomas Ewing, late Secretary of the Treasury, had large accommodations at the Bank of the U. States, and that he was one of the foremost advocates of its recharter while Senator in Congress. From a report recently made by Mr. Forward, the present Secretary, under a call made by Mr. Clay of Alabama, which Mr. Ewing delayed to answer while in office, we ascertain for what purpose Mr. Ewing obtained his loans of the Bank—it was to speculate in Land Warrants granted by Congress to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army. The amount purchased by him and his partner Henry Stanberry is reported at the enormous amount of two hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and four dollars and fourteen cents, for which he is supposed to have paid only about twenty thousand dollars, corresponding with the amount borrowed of the Bank.—*Bangor Democrat.*

MR. CLAY THE CANDIDATE. The Baltimore American, an acknowledged high tariff, Whig, Tippecanoe, and Clay organ, in an article upon Mr. Van Buren's visit to General Jackson, speaking of the probability of Mr. Van Buren being the candidate of the Democracy in 1844 says, "Mr. Van Buren is a gentlemanlike man, and a respectable competitor, though he was distanced in 1840. With Henry Clay to head the bold front

of the Whig phalanx, and Mr. Van Buren, for an antagonist, we may look for a very decent contest when the time of strife comes."

We may infer from this that Henry Clay is to be the Whig candidate in opposition to the Democratic candidate. We care not who is the candidate of the great family of the Democracy, but this much we do know, that Henry Clay in a very decent contest, will be very decently beaten. *Baltimore Sun.*

Charles F. Mitchell, formerly a member of Congress from New York, who was lately convicted of forgery, but who, through legal chicanery, managed to procure a delay of sentence, and was admitted to bail—has absconded, and justice has thus been defrauded of her due! Well does the Journal of Commerce remark, that although this may be according to law, it is a gross outrage upon every idea of justice, which should be meted out impartially to the rich and the poor, to the influential and the friendless. And it is properly added, that judging from several recent cases, there is danger that the people will get to understand that a rich man, or one with powerful friends, has a far better chance of escaping the gallows or State Prison, than the criminal who has neither.

Good.—A writer in the Richmond Enquirer over the signature of "A Sentinel upon the Watch Tower," after congratulating the Democrats of Virginia upon their recent glorious triumph, says,—

We should not rest from our labors, until after the next Congressional Election. We must continue to open the eyes of the people to the mischiefs of the Distribution—to the dangers of a mammoth Bank—to the oppressive consequences of the Protective American System (so called)—to the latitudinarian doctrines of the Federal party—to the identity of the Whig, with the old Hamilton Federal Party to the ambition and the designs of Henry Clay. In arresting the march of the Federal Party, we must avoid all dissensions—all divisions in our ranks. We must establish our principles first, before we look out for a candidate to carry them out. We must keep down all ambitious aspirations—revoke all factions—avoid all premature discussions about the Presidential succession—and "go for the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country."

This advice, as the Almanac makers say, will apply without any sensible variation to the Democracy of every State in the Union, but especially the State of Maine, where every device of the enemy will be employed, to again divide and conquer.—*Argus.*

RHODE ISLAND.

The Providence correspondent of the Boston Post writes—"This city is now the seat of the 'Holy Inquisition.' Men are proscribed for opinion's sake, as much as they were at Rome. No matter what a man's life has been—however moral, however honest and just—if he expresses an opinion favorable to the legality of the people's constitution, he is put down as a 'traitor,' and his name cast out as evil. No one who has been known as a friend to the suffrage constitution is treated with common decency. He can hardly walk the streets without being insulted. The usual courtesies of society, and even the common civilities of life, are denied!" Thus it will be seen that the "Landholders and their eldest sons" are determined to crush the people and to bind them to their former oppressed condition. And here may be seen the sincerity of the Chartists in promising the people a redress of their grievances and an "era of good feeling." But let them beware. If the people are provoked to rise again, they will rise in their might, and then woe unto them who shall oppose them!

The Providence Express denies that Gov. Dorr was in fault in leaving the city, and says that "a full statement of the facts shall be forthcoming as soon as possible. Let the blame fall where it will, but in the name of God, attach no fear, no treachery, no shameless flight to Mr. Dorr." Mr. Anthony also promises a statement which shall free him from all blame.

The Express says "the number of the suffrage party has not diminished by the recent transactions, nor has their resolution to be free in any manner abated."—*Lowell Patriot.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 31, 1842.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

At a Convention of the Democratic members of the Legislature, holden in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening 25th instant, Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD was nominated for re-election to the office of Governor of the State, with but six dissenting votes, and he is accordingly recommended by that Convention, to be supported for that office, as the candidate of the Democracy of Maine.

It being manifest (says the Augusta Age,) to the members of the Legislature, from their interchange of opinions with their constituents, that Gov. FAIRFIELD would be the choice of the popular Convention proposed to have been holden at Bangor, they thought it expedient to save the heavy expense of such a Convention, by embodying the popular voice in a nomination of the same individual here. Of the propriety of this course, there can be no doubt, and we believe that it was generally anticipated.

It is unnecessary for us to say, that we shall give a hearty and cheerful support to the nomination. We have seen nothing to shake that belief in the honesty, ability and patriotism of Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD, which has heretofore induced us to advocate him as a candidate for the gubernatorial chair; but on the contrary, not confidence in the man is confirmed and strengthened by the successive developments of his public career.

The re-election of Gov. FAIRFIELD is, of course, with reasonable efforts on the part of the friends of sound principles, a matter of certainty. But it should never be forgotten, that we are to contend with a sleepless foe, and that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

The rumor, published in our last, of the duel between Wise and Stanley, turns out to be but a rumor. The parties, it is reported, have become reconciled.

Mr. Van Buren, for an
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fession comes."

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THE ISLAND.

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n as they were at Rome.—
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to the legality of the traitor,
is put down as a "traitor,"
as evil. No one who has
as to the suffrage constitu-
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is without being insulted.—
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shed by the recent transac-
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Lowell Patriot.

DEMOCRAT.

MAY 31, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR.

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bley, turns out to be but a rumor,
rted, have become reconciled.

The press of advertisements prevent our giving a syn-
opsis of the proceedings of the Legislature the past
week. It will be seen, however, by reference to another
column, that they have appointed Commissioners to con-
sider with the General Government for the settlement of
the Boundary Question. The Board selected gives sat-
isfaction to all parties. It was expected the Legislature
would adjourn yesterday morning.

For the Democrat.

I'll tell you what, Mr. Printer, I'm right glad to hear
about their getting up that Agricultural Society as they
call it, down there on the Hill to-day. I never
heard a word about it till this morn'g, or else I should
bin there. This comes for not taking the paper, and I
that some such thing would happen, when I stop it.—
But these hard times come so hard upon me, just then,
that I that I could not stand, so I that I'd knock off all
the things that I could do without. But I believe I'm
the loser by it. So Mr. Millett please to send me the
paper right away, for I want again to live in the world
and know nothing about what's going on in it.

Now, Sir, I'm a farmer and haint got any book learnin.
I know something about holding the plough and plantin
potatoes; but yet I find out something new every year
by my own experience and by the experience of my na-
bors; and I don't see why it aint a good skeem for na-
bors and farmers all round the County to get together
now and then just to talk over about matters and things
about farmin and such like. Now Sir, I've been plough-
ing and hoein and farmin and mowin, for these 40 years
back and I've been learnin all that time, and I think as
how I can learn something more yet; and if we raise a
pretty considerable good crop this season I mean to send
down to Wintthrop to Doctor Holmes, that made that
fired great Jewsharp, and take his Farmer Paper, for I
believe I can learn a good deal from the farmer papers and
my boys can a good deal more, notwithstanding our na-
ber Heedless says this book learnin is't worth a rotten
potato.

I'm right glad that they are going to have a Cattle
Show and so forth, next fall and I shall be there I can
tell you. And I aint to bring my three year olds; and
if any farmer can show a handsome yoke, then
he is welcome to the premium. And I mean that Eli-
phaz shall take the five year olds on to the ground, in
the ploughin match, with my Hersey plough, and if he don't
carry off the premium in that, then I want guess again.
One thing more—Mr. Printer—I want you to wake
up a little on the Hill, on the matter, so that we can
have the Cattle Show there; for if you don't, they will
carry it off over to Norway, or down to Buckfield, or to
the Cape or some other place, where they'll do the most
in the case.

I haint time to say any more just now, but send the
paper and you'll hear from me again.

In haste, yours to serve,

BILL BARLEY-CORN.

Struck Mountain, May 23.

PATRONAGE! PATRONAGE!—An exchange pa-
per gives us the following:—

A subscriber stopped his paper the other day
because we asked him to pay for it. Probably
the man thought, like others we have heard of,
that he patronized the paper to help the printer
and not to pay him. Out upon such patronage!
The more we have of it, the poorer we are. If
we have any more such subscribers, who con-
sider that their patronage, merely constitute dol-
lars and cents, we should consider it a favor if
they will furnish us with their names, that we
may have an opportunity to calculate our profit
by some hidden algebraic rules which we have
never consulted.

MARRIED.

In Lowell, Mass., Thaddeus P. Bartlett, Esq. (former-
ly of Bethel in this State) to Miss Sophronia Blake.

DIED.

In Casco, Miss Mary Holden, aged 100 years and 2
months.

In Albany, Mrs. Mary Town, aged 29.

Stay Sheep.

STRAYED or stolen from the prem-
ises of the subscriber about the 22nd
and 23rd inst. one Ewe Cosset, two years old this
spring. Said Cosset has no particular mark to distin-
guish her from other sheep, except her legs were speck-
led—no mark on the ears. Whoever will return Ewe
or give information where she may found, shall be suit-
ably rewarded.
NATH'L LUBBY.

Paris, May 30th, 1842.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate in
and for the County of Oxford, and shall sell at
public Vendue on the homestead farm of JACOB
WARRD, late of Albany, in said County, deceased,
on Wednesday, the tenth day of August next at
ten o'clock in the forenoon, all of the real estate of said
deceased, for a partial sale would injure the residue for
the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental
charges.

Said real estate consists of the Southerly part of a cer-
tain tract of land lying in the 8th Range and westerly
part of said Albany as described in a Deed of Quitclaim
from James Wardwell to said Jacob dated Nov. 7, 1832,
and recorded Vol. 62, page 429, in the Oxford Registry
of Deeds. Also, Lot numbered 4 in the first Range of
Lots in the northerly part of Waterford, in said County,
as described in another deed of Quitclaim from said
James of the same date and recorded in said Registry
Vol. 62, page 477 & 478. Also, three acres of land lying
in said Albany, purchased of Allen Hutchinson by deed
dated the 4th of July, A. D. 1839, and recorded in said
Registry Vol. 62, page 418. Also, 80 acres of land, sit-
ing the northerly half of Lot numbered 8, in the 14th
Range of lots in Waterford aforesaid. Reserving how-
ever and excepting the crops which may be raised on
said premises the present year. Terms made known at
the time and place of sale.

PETER WARDWELL, Adm'r.

May 30, 1842.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for
the County of Oxford, I shall sell all the real es-
tate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris, in said County, de-
ceased, at public sale on the premises, on Saturday,
the thirtieth day of July, next, at one o'clock P. M. for
the payment of the debts of the deceased and incidental
charges. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of
the deceased where he lived in Paris; also the reversion
of the widow's dower in the same. Also, Pw No. 19,
in the Congregational Meeting House in South Paris.
Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator.

May 24, 1842

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,
POLAND, ME.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

On the petition of David Durbin, representing that
William Durbin, late of Hiram in said County, deceased on
the 19th day of January, 1841, leaving a widow and no chil-
dren—that the deceased was lawfully indebted to said Peti-
tioner, Father of said William Durbin—that no Will was
made and no administration has been taken on the estate of
said William. His widow, Hannah R. Durbin, has neglect-
ed and refused to take letter of administration, keeping, using
and converting to her own use all the property of said de-
ceased, amounting to six or eight hundred dollars,—and
praying that he or some other suitable person may be appointed
administrator of said deceased.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same
should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy, Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two.

On the petition of Isaac Heath, Guardian of James S.
Heath and Delinda Ann Heath, minors and heirs at law of A.
Heath, late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, praying
for license to sell the interest of said William in said A.
Heath's homestead farm situated in said Sumner, for the
purpose of securing the proceeds thereof to said Wards on
interest.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Isaac Heath give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
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of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two.

On the petition of Elizabeth Bucknam, widow of Chas-
tin Bucknam, late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, pray-
ing for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased
—and also, that her Dower in the real estate of said deceased
may be assigned her.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two.

On the petition of Abel Chapman, Administrator of the estate
of Abel Chapman, Jr., late of Rumford, in said County, de-
ceased, praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said
deceased (as a partial sale would injure the residue) for the
payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges;
and also on the petition of the Widow of said deceased praying
to have her Dower in the real estate of said deceased set out
to her.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

On the petition of Charles Porter, Guardian of Hiram
Knight, a minor child and heir of Hiram Knight, late of said
Paris, deceased, praying for license to sell said minor's interest
in the real estate of his late Father, as particularly de-
scribed in said Petition, for the purpose of putting out and
securing the proceeds thereof to said minor on interest.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Jonathan Pike, having presented a certain instrument
purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Zori Pike, late
of Livermore, in said County, deceased, for probate: It was

Ordered,
That the said Jonathan Pike give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same
should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will
and Testament of said deceased.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Caleb P. Fessenden, Administrator of the estate of
Ebenzer Fessenden, late of Fryeburg, in said County, de-
ceased, having presented his first account of his administration of
the estate of said deceased.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they
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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Isaac Strickland, Administrator of the estate of James
Levermore, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having
presented his first account of his administration of the estate of
said deceased.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Strickland give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and forty-two.

On the petition of Rebecca Twitchell, Widow of Levi
Twitchell, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for an al-
lowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; and also,
that her Dower in the real estate of said deceased may be as-
signed to her: It was

Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they
may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
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On the petition of Rebecca Twitchell, late of said Paris, de-
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deceased; and also, that her Dower in the real estate of said de-
ceased may be assigned to her.—It was

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That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interest-
ed, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks
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Heath, late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, praying
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Heath's homestead farm situated in said Sumner, for the
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—and also, that her Dower in the real estate of said deceased
may be assigned her.—It was

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Isaac Strickland, Administrator of the estate of James
Levermore, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having
presented his first account of his administration of the estate of
said deceased.—It was

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy, Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned,
that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves
the trust of Administrator of the estate of

LEANDER GAGE,

late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving
bond as the law directs.—They therefore request all persons
who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make im-
mediate payment; and those who have any demands there-
on, to exhibit the same to

ANN S. GAGE.

May 24, 1842.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned,
that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the
trust of Administratrix with the Will annexed on the estate of

JOSHUA MERRILL,

late of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving
bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who
are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate

eyes rested a moment on the beautiful Fanny, then flashed towards Edward, with a very peculiar expression. He understood their meaning, and an undefinable sensation of pain and displeasure oppressed him.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

THE SEASON.

The papers from all sections continue to rejoice in the prospects of the farmer. Every where the fruit trees promise an early and abundant harvest: and the grain and grass promise well.

We take the following interesting notice of the wheat crops of the present season, from the New York Evening Post. It is worthy the notice of flour dealers, as well as of consumers.

WHEAT CROP OF 1842. The crops of this year generally, are in an uncommonly good condition, and offer the fairest promise of abundance so far as can be known at this period. Of the fruit, the same thing is said in all sections of the country. In this neighborhood the Peach Trees, never, in our remembrance looked so promising.

The most important crop, by far, in its general bearing on the sustenance and the commerce of the country, is that of Wheat. This crop is generally planted in the Autumn, and so far as its growth is concerned, its fate is determined by the middle of May. The harvesting depends upon the steadiness of the weather at mid summer. Unless some improbable state of things is found to take place between this and the 20th July, the wheat crop will be what it now promises to be.

Some estimate may be made of what that crop will be, from the following facts:

The crop of 1839 was ascertained under the Census Act to be a little over ninety millions of bushels of wheat. Of this amount, Ohio raised about eighteen millions of bushels, about one-fifth of the whole. The crop of 1839 was a very good one. That of 1840 fair. That of 1841 decidedly bad. Since in 1841-2 wheat was, on the whole scarce; and the price of flour maintained a higher average than any other article.

The effect of this on the crop of 1842 is undoubtedly to give it an extra increase by the stimulus to the farmer in the better price he received for wheat than for other articles. The three elements of increase then to be taken into view—1st. The natural increase; 2d. The accidental increase in consequence of an interior crop last season; and 3d. The increase arising from a very superior growth. The natural increase is just equivalent to the increase of population, which in three years is 12 per cent. From the second cause, the general opinion in Ohio is that the farmers have planted a much greater number of acres. And for the third cause it is known, as we remarked, that the crops are in unusually good condition. We estimate the two last causes of increase, as each quite equal to the first; so that the increase of the crop of 1842 over that of 1839 can hardly be less than 36 per cent. This added to the crop of 1839, will give for the State of Ohio about twenty-five millions of bushels of wheat. The surplus products on this crop (making the largest allowance for consumption) will be twelve millions of bushels.

It is estimated that a large increase of this crop will take place in the other North Western States. Thus, in Michigan, it is stated, that the increase over last year will be twenty-four per cent. and the surplus crop about three millions of bushels. We have seen no estimate from Indiana and Illinois, but we suppose the same condition of things exist there.

On the whole, we may estimate the wheat crop of the United States in 1842, at one hundred and twenty millions of bushels, or thirty millions more than that of 1839.

What effect this may have on prices is much more difficult to estimate. The domestic consumption is nearly a fixed quantity, but the demand for foreign consumption, and the quantity of the currency (which if large enables speculators to hold over) can neither of them now be determined. But the present probability is that the currency will not be much enlarged, and that the foreign demand will not be greater than it has been. If these elements turn out to be so, the price of wheat and flour, during the coming year, must be quite low.

We find, by referring to a price current, that in the spring of 1840, when the bulk of the crop of 1839 came to market, flour sold in Cincinnati at from \$2.00 to \$3 per barrel, and we should judge, if no unexpected misfortune occurs to the crop, that it will not bring even that in the winter and spring of 1842-3.

From the Eastern Argus.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

These Establishments ought to be better known than they are. There are several of them now in active operation in this State, most of which are doing a business, whether or not profitable to the owners, are of great advantage to the farming community, who are under necessity of hiring help in their houses to manufacture the wool which their farms produce. No establishment of this kind is more worthy of public patronage and esteem than the one located at Craig's Mills in the town of Oxford, known as the "Oxford Woollen Manufactory," and conducted by Messrs. Gillett, Bridges, & Jordan, under the firm of Gillett, Bridges, & Co. They have during the time they have been pursuing their calling, gained the reputation of possessing a large share of mechanical skill and business talents which constitute their formidable competitors for those companies in their neighborhood which are prosecuting the same business under the sanction of Legislative Charters. Being on a visit in Oxford, I embraced the opportunity to examine the process of manufacturing cloth, which is a very simple and pleasing operation: the wool is first cleaned by the use of a liquid only used in the manufacture of woollens, by which process it loses from one fourth to one third of its weight without losing any of the wool or its value; then it goes into the hands (in this establishment) of one of the most bewitching looking little creatures that a warm hearted young man ever laid his eyes upon, who by passing it through a curiously formed burring box, converts it into a perfect

down, lighter than that of any fowl—thence as by magic it passes from one to another of thousands of tiny fingers without making a stop hardly sufficient to allow the spectator time to recognize it as the coat of the gentle lamb, until it is all knotted upon the slender limbs of a poor old jack, which by the aid of his driver soon casts it off into the hands of others, who do not cease to beat it without mercy until it escapes to the shelves or boxes in the shape of beautiful Cassimeres, plain Cloths, Sattinets, Blanketings, or Flannels; samples of which I noticed, that would do credit to any of the oldest manufactories in the country. The above is not a mere compliment to those who have treated a visitor with respect, but as a deserved tribute to talents and industry as exhibited in competition with incorporated wealth. Which will succeed?

A CUMBERLAND FARMER.

May 23, 1842.

Dangerous effects of keeping ground Coffee.—The practice of keeping coffee roasted and ground, ready for occasional use, seems to be injurious to its aroma; but it is not that which is to be feared, but its spontaneous combustion. There is a remarkable experiment of M. Georgia, which shows clearly that ground coffee is liable to internal decomposition. He roasted a quantity of coffee till brown, and without grinding it, tied it up in linen—nothing followed. He then ground two pounds of roasted coffee to powder, and tied it up similarly: in three quarters of an hour it took fire, and continued burning until it was reduced to ashes, which weighed half an ounce. Here was not only internal decomposition, but a highly dangerous one. He made similar trials with roasted barley and rice, and with the same results. These experiments were executed in order to elucidate the cause of the mysterious burning of a frigate in the port of Cronstadt, when no fire had been in her for several days.—*Cabinet Cyclopaedia.*

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

In breaking a shy or skittish horse, never strike him for swerving; but if he is frightened, be gentle. Get down, rub him in the face, lead him to the cause of alarm, then back to where you got off, and then ride him back again to the object. Repeat this in the face of his habit, and he will be submissive. If an old horse, you may mend his habits. In training horses to go over bridges, it is a good plan to lead them over three or four bridges.

To make horses stand still while you mount.—Get on and dismount four or five times before you move him out of his tracks, and by repeating this, the horse will stand still.

To manage a kicking horse.—First make a stall or pen for your horse, in which he cannot turn round, and with slats through which you can put your hand to rub him. Then commence by rubbing him in the face and all over, two or three times; then touch one of his fore legs, and say to him "foot—foot," until he shows willingness to raise his foot. Raise the foot up, and put it down three or four times; then go all around, until all fear is removed. All you wish a horse to do ought to be done three or four times, and repeated two or three days.

The Boston Atlas sometimes gets off a good thing; and when it does, which is rather rare, we like to aid in its circulation. There is truth in the following:—

EXECRABLE BARBARITY.—By statements in various quarters, it seems that the English are pushing with desperate vigor the means began by them some time since to get rid of their pauper population. At every opportune occasion, the half-starved inmates of their almshouses are packed off like cattle, in vessels hired to convey them to the United States. In this way, the parish officers of many towns have already freed themselves of a vast number of diseased, blind, decrepit, old, deformed, and hopeless beings. These poor men and women, who are English by birth—after exhausting themselves, body and mind, to subserve the cupidity and administer to the wants of a purse-proud, luxurious and never satisfied aristocracy—these broken down people—who, in the extremity of their age and destitution, have the strongest of all human claims upon the sympathies and charities of their countrymen—these unfortunate and suffering beings are now made outcasts by their own fellow citizens—expatriated against their will—sent, in despite of their prayers and tears—thousands of miles over the seas—to a foreign clime; and there, without a single hope this side of the grave—must speedily end their days in wretchedness and misery—deprived even of the solace that their mortal bodies might rest at last, in the land where they were born and labored so long!

Where in the annals of all the nations of the earth, can be found an act more abhorrently barbarous or execrable than this? Great Britain, the most enlightened and potent of Empires, is now covering up her other foul and bloody deeds, by this the blackest and most unnatural of public crimes!

Edward Everett as a N. A. Savage.—The English papers state that the Queen is about giving a Fancy Ball, and has expressed a wish that the guests should appear in costume of the reign of Edward the Third, as it is expected the ministers and peerage are in something of a stew to know how they shall appear. But a worse dilemma than any of them is that in which the ambassadors from the various American States have found themselves. The representative of this Union was annoyed simply because he had no means of knowing what was the costume of his country in the time of Edward the Third; but the Lord Chamberlain relieved his apprehension by pointing to the example of the Highland gentry, who are going "all plaided and plumed in their tartan array," although it is notorious that the Harlequin garb was not invented or borrowed by the savages of North Scotland, till some centuries later. Mr. Everett, our minister basely replied, that although on that side of the Atlantic, considerable credit was given to his countrymen, for modest assurance, yet all the world knows that they fell short of Highlanders in that respect. Ultimately, however, he was

persuaded to defy anachronism, and appear as a North American sashem.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The discussions in the Legislature have terminated in the passage of Resolves providing for the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate a settlement of the N. E. Boundary question, upon principles which commanded the nearly unanimous assent of both the Senate and House.

We propose to state briefly the points upon which the debates have turned, and which will appear more fully when they shall have been reported.

Our title to the (so called) disputed territory having been so long a matter of controversy, a part of it having never been under our actual jurisdiction, and an arbitration, involving more or less of hazard to our rights, being in prospect; many persons were inclined to think it expedient to adjust the principles of compromise. In other words, they were willing to yield up a portion of the territory, for the sake of ending the dispute as to the remainder. Or at any rate, they were willing to yield a portion, for consideration less than its value, regarding the adjustment of the question, as an important consideration in itself. An opinion of this kind, it is but candid to admit, is not without many strong reasons in its favor, and has long been entertained by very many, entitled to respect for their sagacity and patriotism.

On the other hand, our rights being in themselves so clear and perfect, having been so long, with so much fortitude and under so many difficulties maintained, & honor being so essentially involved in an unwavering adherence to them; a vastly greater number of persons were determined to insist upon them in the fullest manner and at all hazards. Willing for the sake of peace, and indeed believing it to be for the true interests of the State, to assent to a modification of the line, for the advantage of both parties, and upon the principle of an exchange of territory and privileges, they protested against the doctrine of compromise. They would treat upon no other basis than a substantial acknowledgment of the line of 1783, and yield nothing without that line, without an ample and honorable equivalent beyond it. In the comprehensive language of Mr. Osceola of Portland, they would "assent to an exchange, in the spirit of peace, but yield nothing for the sake of peace."

The debate in the Legislature turned upon these opposing opinions.

The Resolves reported by Mr. KAVANAGH, although asserting in their preamble our unwavering and confirmed belief in the justice of our title, did not nevertheless, require our Commissioners to insist upon a substantial acknowledgment of it, but would have permitted them to adjust the question upon the principle of compromise to which we have adverted, provided always, they have assented to no adjustment, which, in their opinion, was inconsistent with the honor and interests of the State. The amendment moved by Col. BRANNAN of Calais, and which was in the end substantially adopted, embraced the opposing principle. And as the Resolves now stand, our title is insisted upon as absolute and perfect, and the withdrawal of the British claim is not to be regarded as any consideration or equivalent, for any cession of territory, which may be made.

We have thus far given only our own opinion of the true meaning and construction of the Resolves reported by Mr. KAVANAGH, and have not intended to say, that such was designed to be their meaning, or that all, or even a majority of those, who sustained them against the amendment of Col. BRANNAN, entertained the views which we believe (perhaps erroneously,) that those Resolves actually embraced. On the contrary, it was supposed by many that they were so qualified and controlled by their Preamble, as to be in substance what Col. B. and his friends desired them to be, and on that ground, they resisted amendments, as unnecessary. And we may be permitted to add, that we have reason to know, that the Chairman of the Committee on the Boundary (Mr. KAVANAGH), had no desire to resist the principles of Col. B's amendment, and the unanimity with which he was selected as one of the Commissioners, is gratifying proof that the friends of that amendment never distrusted the substantial soundness of his views, although differing from him in the mode of their expression.

Another question raised in the debates, was whether the Legislature had the power to cede away the territory of the State, or to assent to a conventional line, which of necessity, involves the idea of cession. Of those who finally voted against the Resolves, the greater part were governed by a belief that the power did not exist, and many who voted for them, did so with doubts as to the power more or less considerable.

In conclusion, justice to ourselves requires us to say that we were opposed personally, both to the calling of the extra session, and to the appointment of Commissioners; and this, not because we are averse to the idea of a conventional line, but because we see no evidence that a line will be offered to us, which we can honorably accept. Nevertheless, looking to the undoubted manifestation of public opinion in favor of a trial of the experiment, and considering, that even, if abortive, it will demonstrate our disposition to adjust the question upon fair and honorable terms; we can have no hesitation in saying that both the Governor and Legislature have taken that course, which duty dictates, and which the people will approve. And may the Disposer of events grant it an issue, equal to the hopes of its friends.—*Age.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE appointed to District the State for ten Representatives to Congress.

York county shall compose one District and be entitled to one Representative.

Cumberland county, with the exception of Milford, Auburn, Danville, Pownal, Durham, Harpswell, Brunswick, Freeport, North Yarmouth, Cumberland, and Falmouth, together with the following towns from the county of Oxford, to wit: Porter, Hiram, Brownfield, and Denmark, shall compose the second District and be entitled to one Representative.

The remainder of the county of Oxford and the county of Franklin shall compose the third District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The several towns in the county of Cumberland not included in the second District, together with all that included part of Lincoln county which lies west of the Kennebec river, except the towns of Phippsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litchfield, Leeds, and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec, shall compose the fourth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The remaining part of Lincoln county shall compose the fifth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The remaining part of the county of Kennebec with the exception of Clinton, Albion, China, Clinton Gore, and territory north of Albion, together with the towns of Fairfield, Smithfield, Bloomfield, Mercer, Skowhegan, and Starks, in the county of Somerset, shall compose the sixth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The county of Waldo, together with Clinton, Albion, China, Clinton Gore, and the territory north of Albion in the county of Kennebec, shall compose the seventh District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The county of Penobscot, with the exception of so much thereof north of the south lines of townships letter A, shall compose the eighth District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The counties of Hancock and Washington shall compose the ninth District and be entitled to one Representative.

The counties of Piscataquis and Aroostook together with the remainder of the counties of Somerset and Penobscot shall compose the tenth District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The Representative chosen in the several Districts shall at the time of their election be residents therein. The foregoing division of the State into Representative Districts shall be and continue in force until an apportionment of Representatives among the several States shall be made by Congress after the taking of the seventh census: provided, the ratio which may be established in apportioning Representatives according to the sixth census shall be such as to entitle this State to the aforesaid numbers of nine, or ten Representatives.

Sec. 3. The election for Representatives to Congress shall take place and be on the second Monday of September one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and thereafter biennially.

The remainder of the county of Oxford and the county of Franklin shall compose the third District, and be entitled to one Representative.

The several towns in the county of Cumberland not included in the second District, together with all that included part of Lincoln county which lies west of the Kennebec river, except the towns of Phippsburg, together with the towns of Greene, Wales, Litchfield, Leeds, and Monmouth, in the county of Kennebec, shall compose the fourth District and be entitled to one Representative.

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LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.
THURSDAY, May 26.
IN CONVENTION.

At 11 o'clock the two houses met for the purpose of choosing four Commissioners, under the Boundary Resolves.

Messrs. Eastman, Clough, and Somes of the Senate, and Messrs. Otis of St. George, Washburn of Orono, Bragg of Andover, Chandler of Farmington, and Perkins of Hallowell, were appointed a Committee to receive, sort, and count the votes. Having attended to that duty, the committee reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes, 210
Necessary to a choice, 100

Edward Kavanagh has 201
William P. Preble " 195
Edward Kent " 193
John Otis " 163

Samuel Fessenden 6, Jesse Smart 5, John Anderson 3, Edward Swan 3, F. H. Morse 3, Timothy Boutelle 2, Albert Smith 2, Robert P. Dunlap 1, Sanford Kingsbury 1, Chas. S. Davis 1, Ex Governor Vose 3, John Padlock Ruggles 1, A. Baring 1, Lord Ashburton 1, Lord Palmerston 1, Daniel Webster 1, Blanks 3.

Messrs. Kavanagh, Preble, Kent, and Otis were declared duly elected, and Mr. Osgood of Portland, was entrusted with a message to the Governor notifying the Governor of their election. The Convention then separated.

CONGRESS.
In the Senate, on Thursday, a debate arose on a proposition of Mr. McRoberts, that in future the consideration of nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors. No question had been taken when the time arrived for proceeding to the order of the day, which was the bill to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine inflicted by Judge Hall.

The discussion on this bill was resumed from Wednesday, and at 3 o'clock the question being put on its engrossment, was negatived. Yeas 17, nays 24. So the bill was rejected.

In the House, Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, presented the petition of Oliver P. Stephens and ten others, of Livermore, Maine, for an increase of the tariff; referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The Naval appropriation Bill occupied most of the day, and a Resolution was adopted providing that the debate on it should terminate to-day at one o'clock.

THOMAS EWING'S SPECULATIONS. It has for some time been known that Thomas Ewing, late Secretary of the Treasury, had large accommodations at the Bank of the U. States, and that he was one of the foremost advocates of its re-charter while Senator in Congress. From a report recently made by Mr. Forward, the present Secretary, under a call made by Mr. Clay of Alabama, which Mr. Ewing delayed to answer while in office, we ascertain for what purpose Mr. Ewing obtained his loans of the Bank—it was to speculate in Land Warrants granted by Congress to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army. The amount purchased by him and his partner Henry Stanberry is reported at the enormous amount of two hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and four dollars and fourteen cents, for which he is supposed to have paid only about twenty thousand dollars, corresponding with the amount borrowed of the Bank.—*Baltimore Democrat.*

MR. CLAY THE CANDIDATE. The Baltimore American, an acknowledged high tariff, Whig, Tippecanoe, and Clay organ, in an article upon Mr. Van Buren's visit to General Jackson, speaking of the probability of Mr. Van Buren being the candidate of the Democracy in 1844 says, "Mr. Van Buren is a gentlemanlike man, and a respectable competitor, though he was distanced in 1840. With Henry Clay to head the bold front

of the Whig phalanx, and Mr. Van Buren, for an antagonist, we may look for a very decent contest when the time of strife comes."

We may infer from this, that Henry Clay is to be the Whig candidate in opposition to the Democratic candidate. We care not who is the candidate of the great family of the Democracy, but this much we do know, that Henry Clay in a very recent contest, will be very decently beaten.

Baltimore Sun.

Charles F. Mitchell, formerly a member of Congress from New York, who was lately convicted of forgery, but who, through legal chicanery, managed to procure a delay of sentence, and was admitted to bail—has absconded, and justice has thus been defrauded of her due! Well does the Journal of Commerce remark, that although this may be according to law, it is a gross outrage upon every idea of justice, which should be meted out impartially to the rich and the poor, to the influential and the friendless. And it is properly added, that judging from several recent cases, there is danger that the people will get to understand that a rich man, or one with powerful friends, has a far better chance of escaping the gallows or State Prison, than the criminal who has neither.

Good.—A writer in the Richmond Enquirer over the signature of "A Sentinel upon the Watch Tower," after congratulating the Democrats of Virginia upon their recent glorious triumph, says,—

We should not rest from our labors, until after the next Congressional Election. We must continue to open the eyes of the people to the mischiefs of the Distribution—to the dangers of a mammoth Bank—to the oppressive consequences of the Protective American System (so called)—to the latitudinarian doctrines of the Federal party—to the identity of the Whig, with the old Hamilton Federal Party to the ambition and designs of Henry Clay. In arresting the march of the Federal Party, we must avoid all dissensions—all divisions in our ranks. We must establish our principles first, before we look out for a candidate to carry them out. We must keep down all ambitious aspirants—rebuke all factious cabals—avoid all premature discussions about the Presidential succession—and "go for the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country."

This advice, as the Almanac makers say, will apply without any sensible variation to the Democracy of every State in the Union, but especially the State of Maine, where every device of the enemy will be employed, to again divide and conquer.—*Argus.*

RHODE ISLAND.
The Providence correspondent of the Boston Post writes—"This city is now the seat of the Holy Inquisition." Men are proscribed for opinion's sake, as much as they were at Rome. No matter what a man's life has been—however moral, however honest and just—if he expresses an opinion favorable to the legality of the people's constitution, he is put down as a "traitor," and his name cast out as evil. No one who has been known as a friend to the suffrage constitution is treated with common decency. He can hardly walk the streets without being insulted.—The usual courtesies of society, and even the common civilities of life, are denied! Thus it will be seen that the "Landholders and their eldest sons" are determined to crush the people and to bind them to their former oppressed condition. And here may be seen the sincerity of the Chartists in promising the people a redress of their grievances and an "era of good feeling." But let them beware. If the people are provoked to rise again, they will rise in their might, and then we unto them who shall oppose them!

The Providence Express denies that Gov. Dorr was in fault in leaving the city, and says that "a full statement of the facts shall be forthcoming as soon as possible. Let the blame fall where it will, but in the name of God, attach no fear, no treachery, no shameless flight to Mr. Dorr." Mr. Anthony also promises a statement which shall free him from all blame.

The Express says "the number of the suffrage party has not diminished by the recent transactions, nor has their resolution to be free in any manner abated."—*Lowell Patriot.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, MAY 31, 1842.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.
At a Convention of the Democratic members of the Legislature, holden in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening 25th instant, Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD was nominated for re-election to the office of Governor of the State, with six dissenting votes, and he is accordingly recommended by that Convention, to be supported for that office, as the candidate of the Democracy of Maine.

It being manifest (says the Augusta Age,) to the members of the Legislature, from their interchange of opinions with their constituents, that Gov. FAIRFIELD would be the choice of the popular Convention proposed to have been holden at Bangor, they thought it expedient to save the heavy expense of such a Convention, by embodying the popular voice in a nomination of the same individual. Of the propriety of this course, there can be no doubt, and we believe that it was generally anticipated.

It is unnecessary for us to say, that we shall give a hearty and cheerful support to the nomination. We have seen nothing to shake that belief in the honesty, ability and patriotism of Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD, which has heretofore induced us to advocate him as a candidate for the gubernatorial chair; but on the contrary, our confidence in the man is confirmed and strengthened by the successive developments of his public career.

The re-election of Gov. FAIRFIELD is, of course, with reasonable efforts on the part of the friends of sound principles, a matter of certainty. But it should never be forgotten, that we are to contend with a sleepless foe, and that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

The rumor, published in our last, of the duel between Wise and Stanley, turns out to be but a rumor. The parties, it is reported, have become reconciled.

The press of advertisement of the process week. It will be seen, column, that they have with the General the Boundary Question, inflection to all parties would adjourn yesterday.

I'll tell you what, about their getting up call it, down there heard a word about bin there. This con that some sick thing, but these hard times that I told I could not the things that I could the looser by it. So paper right away, R and know nothing about.

Now, Sir, I'm a far I know something about potatoes; but yet I by my own experience; and I don't see how and farmers all now and then jest to about farmin and stiel and hoim and far back and I've been how I can learn some pretty considerable down to Wintrop I fired great Jewalraps, believe I can learn a g my boys can a good hor Heedleth says I potato.

I'm right glad the Show and so forth, tell you. And I sin if any brother farmer he is welcome to the rant shall take the fi ploughin match, will carry off the premi One thing more—nin up a little on the have the Cattle Sherry it off over to the Cape or some of in the cause.

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CRAT.
1842.

VERNON.

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come reconciled.

The press of advertisements prevent our giving a synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature last week. It will be seen, however, by reference to another column, that they have appointed Commissioners to confer with the General Government for the settlement of the Boundary Question. The Board selected gives satisfaction to all parties. It was expected the Legislature would adjourn yesterday morning.

For the Democrat.
I'll tell you what, Mr. Printer, I'm right glad to hear about their gettin up that agricultural Society as they call it, down there on the hill tother day. I never heard a word about it till then, or else I should bin there. This comes for not takin the papers, and I thot some sick thing would happen, when I stopt it. But these hard times come so hard upon me, just then, that I thot I could not stand, so I thot I'd nook off all the things that I could do without. But I believe I'm the looser by it. So Mr. Millett please to send me the paper right away, for I aint agoin to live in the world and know nothin about what's goin on in it.

Now, Sir, I'm a farmer and haint got any book larnin, I know something about holdin the plough and plantin potatoes; but yet I find out somethin new every year by my own experience and by the experience of my nabors; and I dont see why it aint a good skeem for nabors and farmers all round the County to get together now and then just to talk over about matters and things about farmin and such like. Now Sir, I've been ploughin and hoin and farmin and mowin, for these 40 years back and I've been larnin all that time, and I think as how I can larn somethin new yet; and if we raise a pretty considerable good crop this season I mean to send down to Winthrop to Doctor Holmes, that made that fired great Jewalshap, and take his Farmer Paper, for I believe I can larn a good deal from the farmer papers and my boys can a good deal more, notwithstanding our nahor Neethelshap says this book larnin is'nt worth a rotten potato.

I'm right glad that they are goin to have a Cattle Show and so forth, next fall and I shall be there I can tell you. And I aint to bring my three year olds; and if any brother farmer can show a handsome yoke, then he is welcome to the premium. And I mean that Ephraim shall take the five year olds on to the ground, in the ploughin match, with my Herry plough, and if he dont carry off the premium in that, then I wont guess again. One thing more—Mr. Printer—I want you to wake up a little on the hill, on the matter, so that we can have the Cattle Show there; for if you dont, they will carry it off over to Norway, or down to Buckfield, or to the Cape or some other place, where they'll do the most in the cause.

I aint time to say any more just now, but send the paper and you'll hear from me again.

In haste, yours to serve,
BILL BARLEY-CORN.

Straked Mountain, May 23.

PATRONAGE! PATRONAGE!—An exchange paper gives us the following:—

A subscriber stopped his paper the other day because we asked him to pay for it. Probably the man thought, like others we have heard of, that he patronized the paper to help the printer and not to pay him. Out upon such patronage! The more we have of it, the poorer we are. If we have any more such subscribers, who consider that their patronage, merely constitute dollars and cents, we should consider it a favor if they will furnish us with their names, that we may have an opportunity to calculate our profit by some hidden algebraic rules which we have never consulted.

MARRIED.
In Lowell, Mass. Thaddeus P. Bartlett, Esq. (formerly of Bethel in this State) to Miss Sophronia Blake.

DIED.
In Casco, Mrs. Mary Holden, aged 100 years and 2 months.
In Albany, Mrs. Mary Town, aged 29.

Stay Sheep.
STRAYED or stolen from the premises of the subscriber about the 22nd inst. one Ewe Cosset, two years old this spring. Said Cosset has no particular mark to distinguish her from other sheep, except her legs were speckled—no mark on the ears. Whoever will return Ewe or give information where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.
Paris, May 30th, 1842. NATH'L LIBBY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, and shall sell at public Vendue on the homestead farm of JACOB WARDWELL, late of Albany, in said County, deceased, on Wednesday, the tenth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all of the Real Estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of the Southern part of a certain gore of land lying in the 8th Range and westerly gore in said Albany as described in a Deed of Quitclaim from James Wardwell to said Jacob dated Nov. 7, 1822, and recorded Vol. 62, page 420, in the Oxford Registry of Deeds. Also, Lot numbered 4 in the first Range of Lots in the northerly part of Waterford, in said County, as described in another deed of Quitclaim from said James of the same date and recorded in said Registry Vol. 52, page 477 & 478. Also, three acres of land lying in said Albany, purchased of Galen Hutchinson by deed dated the 4th of July, A. D. 1830, and recorded in said Registry Vol. 62, page 415. Also, 50 acres of land, in the northerly half of Lot numbered 8, in the 14th Range of lots in Waterford aforesaid. Reserving however and excepting the crops which may be raised on said premises the present year. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.
PETER WARDWELL, Adm'r.
May 30, 1842. 3w1

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell all the real estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, at public sale on the premises, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July next, at one o'clock P. M. the payment of the debts of the deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of the deceased where he lived in Paris; also the reversion of the widow's dower in the same. Also, P. W. No. 10, in the Congressional Meeting House in South Paris. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.
JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator. 4
May 21, 1842.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,
POLAND, ME.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
ON the petition of David Durgin, representing that William Durgin, late of Hiram in said County, deceased on the 19th day of January, 1841, leaving a widow and no children—that the deceased was largely indebted to said Durgin, Father of said William Durgin—that no Will was made and no administration has been taken on the estate of said William. His widow, Hannah R. Durgin, his neglect, and refused to take letter of administration, keeping, using and converting to her own use all the property of the said deceased, amounting to six or eight hundred dollars, and praying that he or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator of said deceased.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
ON the petition of Isaac Heath, Guardian of James S. Heath and Belinda Ann Heath, minors and heirs at law of Abraham Heath, Jr. late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell the real estate of said deceased, and also that her Dower in the real estate of said deceased may be assigned her.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Isaac Heath give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
ON the petition of Elizabeth Tucknam, Widow of Calvin Tucknam, late of Hiram, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased, and also that her Dower in the real estate of said deceased may be assigned her.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
ON the petition of Abel Chapman, Administrator of the estate of Abel Chapman, Jr. late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell the real estate of said deceased (as a partial sale would injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges; and also on the petition of the Widow of said deceased praying to have her Dower in the real estate of said deceased set out to her.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
ON the petition of Charles Porter, Guardian of Hiram Knight, a minor child and heir of Hiram Knight, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for license to sell said minor's interest in the real estate of his late Father, as particularly described in said Petition, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof to said minor on interest.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
JONATHAN PIKE, having presented a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Zeri Pike, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, for probate: It was

Ordered,
That the said Jonathan Pike give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
Caleb P. Fessenden, Administrator of the estate of Ebenezer Fessenden, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
Isaac Strickland, Administrator of the estate of James Norton, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Strickland give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

DANIEL FRENCH,
late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
ON the petition of Rebecca Twitchell, Widow of Levi L. Twitchell, late of Paris, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; and also, that her Dower in the real estate of said deceased may be assigned to her.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
Julett Foster, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Seth Foster, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Julett Foster give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
Jedediah Grover, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Ledy, Jr. late of Gilead in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Grover give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
Benjamin Webber, Administrator of the estate of John Webber, late of Sweden, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Benjamin Webber give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
Elijah Walker, Administrator of the estate of Elijah Walker, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
James Walker, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Russell, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also, the application of the Widow of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Walker and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
Peter C. Virgin and Edward Hood, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Daniel Gould, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Virgin & Hood give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
Patty Foster named Executrix and Ann Foster named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Nathan Foster, late of Norway, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Patty and Ann give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.
Patty Foster named Executrix and Ann Foster named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Nathan Foster, late of Norway, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.—It was

Ordered,
That the said Patty and Ann give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
A true Copy, Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ELIJAH FISHER,
late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators of the estate of

LEANDER GAGE,
late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOSHUA MERRILL,
late of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JESSE MORSE,
late of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Notice of Foreclosure.
ON the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1838, David Luy of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, mortgaged to me a certain tract or parcel of land lying in Paris, in the County of Oxford, being the South half of lot numbered twenty-nine in the fourth Range of lots in said Paris, bounded North by land owned by Thomas Leary or Job Leary, West by the Haskell lot, so called; South by land of William Berry or son; East by land of John Deering and Elijah Swan, Jr., containing one hundred and fifteen acres, more or less, as per deed of date, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars on demand with interest. This condition in said mortgage has been broken, by reason whereof I claim a foreclosure agreeably to the Statute in such case provided.

Notice of Foreclosure.
THE subscribers hereby give notice that they hold a mortgage deed of a certain parcel of land situated in Paris, in the County of Oxford, containing thirty-three acres, which mortgage was given by David P. Stowell of said Paris, bearing date April 12th, A. D. 1837, and is duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 51, page 113, reference to said Record being made for a full description of the premises mortgaged.—That the condition in said mortgage is broken, and that they hereby claim possession in said mortgaged premises, under said deed, for condition broken, and to foreclose the same pursuant to law.

Notice of Foreclosure.
WHERAS on the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1841, Franklin Gilbert of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, to me a certain piece of land situate in said Turner, being the Farm on which Caleb Gilbert now resides, conditioned to secure the payment of nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and for a particular description of the premises and condition reference is had to the record thereof in the Oxford Registry, Book 62, page 65; and whereas, the said Gilbert has failed to perform the condition of said deed, I claim to foreclose the same for condition broken agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

Notice of Foreclosure.
WHERAS on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1841, Dudley Pike of Oxford, executed to Simeon Cummings of Paris, a mortgage of certain real estate situate in said town of Oxford, and more particularly described in said mortgage deed which is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 62, page 194, to which reference is had; and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken, I hereby give notice pursuant to law that I claim possession of said mortgaged premises for conditions broken and to foreclose the same.

Bethel Academy.
THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, June 1st, under the continued care and instruction of MOSES STORL, A. M.
May, 1842. Per order of the Trustees.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, SS. Taken on two executions and will be sold at public vendue, at the store of Hubbard & Marble, in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of June next, at two o'clock P. M. all the right which Cyprian Cole has in equity to redeem a certain tract or parcel of land situated in the north west corner of Sumner in said County, for a more particular description reference is had to Oxford Records, book 40, page 11, by Luther Cary's deed to said Cole, it being the homestead farm where said Cole now lives.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, SS. Taken on two executions and will be sold at public vendue, at the store of Hubbard & Marble, in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of June next, at two o'clock P. M. all the right which John Noyes of Greenwood, in said County has in equity to redeem the homestead farm on which he now lives in said Greenwood, being the same land deced to him by William Noyes, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 17, page 117, to which reference may be had.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, SS. Taken on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, on the 4th day of April last, and will be sold at public vendue at the store of Thomas Crocker, Esq. in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M. all the right which John Noyes of Greenwood, in said County has in equity to redeem the homestead farm on which he now lives in said Greenwood, being the same land deced to him by William Noyes, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 17, page 117, to which reference may be had.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, SS. Taken on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, on the 4th day of April last, and will be sold at public vendue at the store of Thomas Crocker, Esq. in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M. all the right which John Noyes of Greenwood, in said County has in equity to redeem the homestead farm on which he now lives in said Greenwood, being the same land deced to him by William Noyes, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 17, page 117, to which reference may be had.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, SS. Taken on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, on the 4th day of April last, and will be sold at public vendue at the store of Thomas Crocker, Esq. in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M. all the right which John Noyes of Greenwood, in said County has in equity to redeem the homestead farm on which he now lives in said Greenwood, being the same land deced to him by William Noyes, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 17, page 117, to which reference may be had.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, SS. Taken on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, on the 4th day of April last, and will be sold at public vendue at the store of Thomas Crocker, Esq. in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M. all the right which John Noyes of Greenwood, in said County has in equity to redeem the homestead farm on which he now lives in said Greenwood, being the same land deced to him by William Noyes, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 17, page 117, to which reference may be had.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, SS. Taken on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, on the 4th day of April last, and will be sold at public vendue at the store of Thomas Crocker, Esq. in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M. all the right which John Noyes of Greenwood, in said County has in equity to redeem the homestead farm on which he now lives in said Greenwood, being the same land deced to him by William Noyes, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 17, page 117, to which reference may be had.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, SS. Taken on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, on the 4th day of April last, and will be sold at public vendue at the store of Thomas Crocker, Esq. in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M. all the right which John Noyes of Greenwood, in said County has in equity to redeem the homestead farm on which he now lives in said Greenwood, being the same land deced to him by William Noyes, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 17, page 117, to which reference may be had.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, SS. Taken on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, on the 4th day of April last, and will be sold at public vendue at the store of Thomas Crocker, Esq. in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M. all the right which John Noyes of Greenwood, in said County has in equity to redeem the homestead farm on which he now lives in said Greenwood, being the same land deced to him by William Noyes, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 17, page 117, to which reference may be had.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, SS. Taken on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, on the 4th day of April last, and will be sold at public vendue at the store of Thomas Crocker, Esq. in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M. all the right which John Noyes of Greenwood, in said County has in equity to redeem the homestead farm on which he now lives in said Greenwood, being the same land deced to him by William Noyes, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 17, page 117, to which reference may be had.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, SS. Taken on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, on the 4th day of April last, and will be sold at public vendue at the store of Thomas Crocker, Esq. in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M. all the right which John Noyes of Greenwood, in said County has in equity to redeem the homestead farm on which he now lives in said Greenwood, being the same land deced to him by William Noyes, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1816, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 17, page 117, to which reference may be had.

Mortgagee's Notice.
WHERAS, Samuel J. Gardner did on the third day of June, A. D. 1835, convey in Mortgage to Jacob Hill, one undivided eighth part, in common, of township numbered five in the fourth Range of townships in the County of Oxford, reference to the Registry of Deeds being had, Book 46, Pages 139 & 140, in said County of Oxford, for a full description of the mortgage premises, which mortgage has been duly assigned by said Jacob Hill to Charles Mitchell, and by said Charles Mitchell to Charles Mitchell; and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken, the said Charles Mitchell hereby gives notice, pursuant to law, that he claims possession of said mortgaged premises and to foreclose

